

TWO HUNDRED and TWENTY Wagon Loads



To move an average edition of **THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL**, 220 wagon loads are required. The weight of such an edition is 1,587,000 pounds.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST (issued weekly) requires 616 wagon loads to transfer the copies issued in a month. A single edition of the **POST** weighs somewhat in excess of 500,000 pounds.

OF COURSE, we are glad that our business has reached these tremendous proportions—glad because it means success for us, and glad because it vindicates the kind of advertising which we have always believed in and adhered to.

Among publishers, we have been the most liberal advertisers in the world, and our reward is proportionate: so that when we go to a business man and recommend advertising to him he will find it difficult to say, "Physician, heal thyself."

Advertising means telling your public what you can do for them. This is a busy world, and unless you do tell your public about yourself the public may be a long time finding out.

We have made friends of our public; you can do the same.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

TALK VOTES AT MRS. LYDIG'S

POINTERS FROM MRS. SPENCER ON THE BALLOT'S POWER.

Misconceptions as to What It Has Done in Colorado Set Straight—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to Join the Albany Crusaders, but Doubts If She'll Speak.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer told the members of the Equal Franchise League which met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Philip Lydig, 38 East Fifty-second street, that it was entirely legitimate for any class of persons to ask for the suffrage on whatever basis they deemed reasonable. There was no reason why a woman couldn't be an aristocrat and a yearner for the political power at one and the same time. She would not, however, conceal from them the fact that every attempt made in this country to secure the franchise for a limited number of women had met with an opposition more bitter than that aroused by the movement for granting the suffrage to women on the same terms as men.

Some persons overestimated the power of the ballot, she said, and others underestimated it, and she really thought the mentioned class was the more inimical to progress. She told what the vote of women had done in Colorado, and what it hadn't done, and what it ought reasonably to be expected to do, and what in ordinary justice couldn't be demanded of it.

Whatever may or may not be truthfully said for or against the result, the women of Colorado were inveterate ballot scorchers. The politicians all admitted that their vote was an uncertain quantity and could not be delivered. In fact they couldn't be depended upon to vote for any one in particular. It was a sure thing that they would vote against a man whose personal character they did not approve of, but it was impossible for any one to prophesy on any other basis what candidate would or would not strike them favorably. Mrs. Spencer added that this condition of affairs might shortly change, as it was rumored that a woman's party was in process of formation in Denver, and if such a party actually became a factor in politics its secrets would be sure to leak out.

A woman in the front row of gilt chairs then asked Mrs. Spencer why it was that so many false reports were circulated concerning the results of woman suffrage in Colorado. The speaker replied that so far as she knew it was impossible to prevent the spread of falsehood. An organization to which she belonged had been grossly misrepresented in the public press, but apparently nothing could be done about it.

Miss Janet Richards wanted to know whether the granting of the ballot to women would make it possible for them to insist upon fairer treatment from the newspapers. Mrs. Spencer said that power always counted. Miss Richards spoke further concerning the unfairness of the newspapers to women's organizations, and Mrs. Spencer tried to explain that the papers probably simply labored under the delusion that the public liked to have them write the things up in the way that Miss Richards depicted. Miss Richards, however, didn't seem to be entirely satisfied until Mrs. Lydig announced authoritatively that all the papers had been absolutely just to the Equal Franchise League.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay said she thought that too much had been said about the possible utility of the woman's vote.

She wanted the ballot, she said, upon the ground of abstract justice, because she had just as much right to vote as had her brother.

Mrs. Spencer sighed and said that alas! this was a utilitarian age. Mrs. Gabrielle Stewart Mulliner told what a big impression the committee of women who were advocating the establishment of a special court for women offenders had made down at City Hall earlier in the day and got a round of applause.

After the meeting adjourned many of those present stayed to talk over plans for the delegation which is to go to Albany on February 24 to persuade the judiciary committee of the Legislature to report the suffrage resolution introduced by Assemblyman Toombs. Great disappointment was expressed over the fact that Mrs. Lydig's ill health will prevent her from making the trip. It had been the earnest wish of some of the leaders in other organizations that she should be among the speakers. She has acquired a reputation among those who have been active for years in the struggle for franchise of possessing a faculty for going quickly to the root of any matter under discussion, as well as the power of putting things both clearly and graphically.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, president of the league, may be kept at home owing to the illness of her little daughter, but Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont said that she hoped to be present.

"I shall most certainly go if my doctor will let me," she said, "but I don't think I shall speak. I have never spoken before so large an audience, and I don't believe that even my great interest in the cause would give me the necessary courage."

Mrs. John Brannan will formally represent the league oratorically, and she will be silently supported by at least a dozen members.

JAIL DOCTOR WANTS PAY.

Has Served for a Year Without It and the Prospect Isn't Good.

Dr. Charles Phillips, who was appointed physician to Raymond street jail, by the Board of Aldermen in January, 1908, but has not received any compensation, yesterday made application to Justice Thomas in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a mandamus to compel Comptroller Metz to pay him his salary.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitney in opposing the application said that much confusion resulted from the transfer of authority at the jail from the Sheriff to the Department of Correction, and that there was some doubt as to whether or not the old act of the Supervisors was repealed in the new law. He also said that Comptroller Metz was debarred from paying the salary, as the Civil Service Commission had not certified it.

Hearing on Subway Side Deers.

The Public Service Commission decided yesterday to hold a public hearing next Tuesday as to whether the Interborough company should be compelled to equip all its subway cars with side doors. The commission's expert maintains that the experimental train with the side doors has proved a success, while the engineers and operating officials of the company maintain that it is a failure. It is understood that after the hearing on Tuesday the commissioners will decide to make official tests of their own of the new train.

Junior Prom at N. Y. University.

The class of 1910 of New York University gave its junior promenade last night in the gymnasium on University Heights. The promenade was led by Campbell F. G. Norland at 10 o'clock. Other members of the committee were H. B. Jennings, H. Anderson, E. I. Judd, J. P. Putnam, M. W. St. John, G. U. Puckhaber, J. F. Jung, J. W. McCoy, S. V. Damore, E. W. Beckwith, J. Marshall, E. Griffen, J. Hill, J. Du Rand and S. H. Saraceno.

TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH

DR. PORTER URGES A SCHOOL OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

Wants More Money to Stamp Out Tuberculosis—Discusses the Danger From Pollution of Streams State's Death Rate the Lowest Ever Recorded.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—For the purpose of educating a class of trained men to serve the State in public health in the protection of public health the State Health Commissioner, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, in his annual report recommends the establishment of a State school of sanitary science and public health in connection with Cornell University. Dr. Porter points out that only \$10,000 a year has been allowed him in his work of stamping out tuberculosis, while thousands of dollars are spent to rid herds of consumptive cattle.

The amount of preventable blindness in the State is shown in the report, as well as the fact that a drop or two of dilute chemical agent in the eyes of a new born is all that is necessary to prevent this affliction. Dr. Porter also has mapped out a campaign of education on this question, and he asks for sufficient money to enable the department to furnish the necessary preventive for general use.

Pointing out the serious pollution of streams that occurs in many places in the State and the fact that there is no longer any need nor excuse for cities and villages to discharge raw sewage into streams, the report discusses the dangers of pollution by sewage and factory wastes. It is realized that the question of pollution by industrial wastes presents a serious problem, the difficulty being that with many of these wastes methods of treatment have not been firmly established. The Commissioner asks that the Legislature pass suitable laws for enabling the department to order that the discharge of sewage be stopped where the danger point has been reached and he has mapped out a plan for research work in the matter of the disposal of industrial wastes.

Many manufacturers realize the difficulty in the way of treating certain classes of wastes which are now commonly discharged into the nearest stream. Commissioner Porter believes a scientific study of the pasteurization of milk and a better supervision of dairies and the bottling and distribution of milk should be had. Universal pasteurization should not be required unless it can be shown that the method is not only practicable in its application but harmless in its results.

The Commissioner recommends that authority be given the department to order sewage from municipalities to be properly disposed of, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Attorney General; that the pure food law, now a part of the public health law, be repealed, as the Department of Agriculture is actively carrying on the work. He also recommends the repeal of Chapter 633 of the Laws of 1903 in relation to the establishment of hospitals and camps for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis; also a revision of the laws with reference to the making of rules and regulations for the protection of public water supplies, simplifying the procedure. It is also said that the sanitary control of the waterworks of the city of New York should be placed entirely in the hands of the authorities of that city. A thorough revision of the public health law is recommended.

During the year 1908 the death rate of the State is the lowest ever recorded since the registration of deaths has been anywhere near complete. There were 138,448 deaths recorded, and based upon the United States census of an estimated population in New York State of 8,546,356 the annual death rate for 1908 was 16.2. In 1907 the death rate was 17.5, with 4,449 more deaths. The average death rate for the last five years was 17.2. The death rate in Greater New York was reduced from 18.5 to 16.8. Of the cities over 100,000 population Rochester has the lowest death rate, 14, and Buffalo has a death rate of 15.5. In the cities between 50,000 and 100,000 Schenectady has the low rate of 13.3 and Yonkers 15.3. Of the smaller cities Jamestown, Geneva and Little Falls have very low rates. Twenty-seven cities of the State show a decided decrease in the death rate from the average rate for the last five years. Troy shows the highest death rate, 20.1; Rome next, 19.4, and Utica 19. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were 14,316. The percentage of all deaths from tuberculosis has increased. Pneumonia caused 8,002 deaths. The mortality from cancer is steadily on the increase. The total number of births was 203,159. The New York city birth rate was 29, and the cities of Albany, Troy, Middletown, Ithaca, Watervliet, Saratoga Springs, Rensselaer and Batavia reported more deaths than births. There were 20,000 less marriages performed in the State during the year 1908 than in 1907.

RAINER LAW POLICE FORCE

BILL TO TAKE EXCISE CASES AWAY FROM REGULAR COPS.

Senator Burlingame Thinks It Would Eliminate a Great Deal of Grift From the Cities—Would Send Lawbreaking Saloon Keepers to Jail—Other Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Alvan W. Burlingame, Jr., a young Brooklyn Senator, has introduced another bill relating to the Police Department of New York City. This time he designs to take the saloons out of the jurisdiction of police departments and vest the enforcement of the excise law in the first, second and third class cities of the State solely with the State Department of Excise. The bill absolutely prohibits the police from entering saloons unless summoned to preserve the peace. To-day he issued a statement as follows:

"The non-enforcement of the law, and I am speaking of the existing conditions in New York City, is one of the most profitable if not the chief source of corruption of the Police Department. I do not mean that the police force as a whole is corrupt, but it includes a number of downright grafters. The non-enforcement of the excise law is a source of vast revenue to dishonest officials, and conditions in New York City were never worse."

"The State officers can enforce the law. The State government now has a force of sixty special agents and they work independently of the 18,196 police officers of the State, which number includes 6,661 officers outside of the cities, including Sheriffs, deputies and town constables. My proposal will provide for a material increase in the number of deputies."

"The excise law, in my opinion, should be strengthened. It appears that money penalties have not deterred violation. It has been suggested, and I have the matter under consideration, to provide a jail penalty for violation, both for the saloon keeper and the saloon customer."

"The saloon keeper would not violate the law if he understood a jail term faced him. Neither would the average man attempt to break the law if a similar situation confronted him. My sole purpose is to promote respect for the law. The existing conditions tend to bring the statute into contempt and ridicule. The excise law so long as it remains upon the statute books should be enforced. To-day it is a farce."

A bill of Assemblyman Jesse S. Phillips, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has introduced the bill favored by the State Bar Association permitting the formation of corporations having capital stock divided into shares without nominal or par value. Such corporations may be formed for any lawful business purposes, but may not be moneyed corporations or educational institutions or corporations formed under the banking, insurance, railroad transportation, corporation and education laws.

The organization tax is to be 1-20 per cent on the amount specified in the certificate of incorporation as the minimum amount of capital of the corporation, and also on increases in the amount of capital. The bill provides for the issuance of shares of stock at prices authorized by the certificates of incorporation or fixed by the directors or stockholders, which shares are deemed fully paid and non-assessable.

A bill of Senator Schulz of The Bronx provides for the establishment of a State hospital for the treatment of intermediate and advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, with a board of trustees to consist of five citizens, two to be physicians appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, and \$150,000 for the remains.

Young Doctor Dies of Rare Disease.

Dr. H. Tilford Nock, whose home was in the South, died yesterday morning at the Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, to which he had recently been taken from the Kings County Hospital, where he had been serving as an interne for some time.

The doctors at the Kings County Hospital had been puzzled over the young physician's disease, and it was not until Friday, after some eminent surgeons had been in consultation, that they diagnosed it as yellow atrophy of the liver. Physicians said it was the first case of the kind ever treated at the hospital. The young man's family are now on their way from the South to take charge of the remains.

STRIKING HATTERS ARRESTED.

Orange Shops Make Headway and One Brooklyn Shop Gets More Men.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 19.—The first arrests in connection with the hatters' strike occurred to-day when Salvatore Scarpa, 19 years old, a helper, was taken into custody for throwing a stone at an automobile in which were Henry Berg, head of the firm of F. Berg & Co., the shop which has made the most headway in getting non-union help and a number of strike breakers. The stone did no harm, but Scarpa, on whom was found a blackjack, was sent to the county jail for ten days.

Commencement De Vingo was arrested for interfering with the police in their efforts to keep the street around the Berg factory clear and he paid a fine of \$10.

The Berg company got ten more men into their shop to-day with the aid of the police and E. V. Connett & Co. shipped twenty.

The strike pickets began, to make matters unpleasant for the workers yesterday for the first time at the Samuel Mundheim Company's factory in Brooklyn. They followed the workers to their homes and called them unpleasant names, but did not attack them. A strong guard of police was around the factory and kept the strike pickets from gathering.

President Mundheim of the National Hat Manufacturers Association, who is head of this firm, said that it is employing nearly eighty men now and that yesterday morning it had fifty new applications, all of which would not be accepted.

The officers of the union reported yesterday that the first break had taken place in the manufacturers' association and that Lamson & Hubbard, members of the association, had resigned from it and made an agreement with the union for their 300 employees. The officers of the association said that this firm was a member, but they knew nothing as to its reported action.

The organization tax is to be 1-20 per cent on the amount specified in the certificate of incorporation as the minimum amount of capital of the corporation, and also on increases in the amount of capital. The bill provides for the issuance of shares of stock at prices authorized by the certificates of incorporation or fixed by the directors or stockholders, which shares are deemed fully paid and non-assessable.

A bill of Assemblyman Jesse S. Phillips, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has introduced the bill favored by the State Bar Association permitting the formation of corporations having capital stock divided into shares without nominal or par value. Such corporations may be formed for any lawful business purposes, but may not be moneyed corporations or educational institutions or corporations formed under the banking, insurance, railroad transportation, corporation and education laws.

The organization tax is to be 1-20 per cent on the amount specified in the certificate of incorporation as the minimum amount of capital of the corporation, and also on increases in the amount of capital. The bill provides for the issuance of shares of stock at prices authorized by the certificates of incorporation or fixed by the directors or stockholders, which shares are deemed fully paid and non-assessable.

A bill of Senator Schulz of The Bronx provides for the establishment of a State hospital for the treatment of intermediate and advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, with a board of trustees to consist of five citizens, two to be physicians appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, and \$150,000 for the remains.

Another Headquarters of George Washington Sold.

PATERSON, Feb. 19.—Former Gov. Franklin Murphy has sold the Dey mansion in Lower Preakness, which was once used by Washington as his headquarters, to Edward S. Wright, the present occupant, for \$6,500. The property was owned by former Mayor William H. Belcher when he disappeared from Paterson a defaulter and embezzler to the amount of \$100,000, and it was sold for the benefit of creditors.

It is expected that work will begin on the new structure in about a month. The funds for it are being obtained by voluntary contributions. The block front on Central Park West, from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth street, was bought by the society about eight years ago. The Ethical Culture School Building was built on the southerly half of the property and the remainder of the block was allowed to remain vacant until such time as the society should obtain sufficient funds to erect a hall.

The society now holds its meetings in the Carnegie Lyceum.

NO CITY SALARY INCREASES

BOARD OF ESTIMATE TURNS DOWN ALL REQUESTS.

Chief Croker One Who Will Not Get a Raise—The Washington Square Court House Project Also Rejected—The Park Commissioner and Metz Clash.

In the calendar which faced the Board of Estimate at yesterday's meeting were many resolutions calling for increasing salaries of city officials and creating new jobs. Among these were proposals to increase the salary of Fire Chief Croker from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year and of Sanitary Superintendent Bessel of the Board of Health from \$5,000 to \$7,000. The resolutions also provided for several new offices in the Finance Department. These proposals were first made when the budget for this year was being made up last fall and all were referred to the Board of Estimate for action. That was why the suggested increases appeared on yesterday's calendar, but it was well understood none would receive the sanction of the board.

It turned out that way. In not a single instance was the necessary number of votes obtained for the passage of a resolution.

The board rejected the recommendation made by the Court House Commission that the new court house should be built on the Washington Square site. This action was taken on a report submitted by the Board's special committee. The committee's report was adopted unanimously. Mayor McClellan, who is a resident of Washington Square, refrained on that account from voting. The Court House Commission will now have to start work again in the effort to find another site. The belief is held by many judges and lawyers that the plan to construct a new building on the site of the present court house will be adopted ultimately.

Comptroller Metz and Park Commissioner Smith clashed over a proposal to spend \$55,000 on the fencing in of the grass plots which are being laid out on upper Broadway. The belief is held by many judges and lawyers that the plan to construct a new building on the site of the present court house will be adopted ultimately.

"I will not vote for this outlay!" exclaimed Mr. Metz. "This city has more important things to provide money for than the fencing in of grass plots. This \$55,000 won't pay for all the fencing and that means that you will be back again soon for another big appropriation. If you wanted the street instead of putting down grass plots there would be something practical in that." The board granted the appropriation despite the adverse vote of Mr. Metz.

Bank Wreckers Must Go to Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Abner Smith, former Judge of the Circuit Court, and Gustav F. Sorrow, real estate dealer, will have to go to the penitentiary for wrecking the Bank of America. The Supreme Court to-day sustained the conviction in the lower court. Smith, the president, and Sorrow, the vice-president, were indicted in April, 1906, for wrecking the institution ten days after it had been started. Stockholders lost \$175,000.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

on every 67th Avenue, Box 254